the good results of the law are seen in their couptiness.

This is true in some of our larger cities.

(2) Our law is the best liquer law I know of, but it has its defects as all new laws have. The vast amount of good it has done as seen in increased school attendance, increased home ownerships and increased comfort and happiness of a great number of our people proves it to be thus far the very best with us.

(3) The permit system should be taken from the Roard of Supervisors. Much of the pharmacy law should be repealed.

Des Moines, Iowa.

Following are the views of William II. Flewing:

Pollowing are the views of William H. Flawing:

Pollowing are the views of William II. Flewing:

(1) Yes. I am especially led to this opinion by observing its effect in this city, the capital of the fitted and its most populous town. It is shown in the diminished number of arrests for drunkenness, and in the almost fotal disappearance of street drunkenness, once painfully frequent.

(2) It is the best libuor law the State has had, except the first prohibitory law.

(3) The changes needed in our law lie in the direction of restricting the abuse of permits to sell, for medicinal, mechanical and other purposes, held by drugifets and others. I think, too, our statutes deal and too leniently with the offence of drunkenness.

Des Moines, Iowa. WILLIAM H. FLEMING.

PROHIBITIONISTS. V. G. Parnham, one of the most earnest of Pro-

hibitionists writes as follows:

(1) Only in small towns. As far as I can learn there are only two large cities, Sloux City and Des Moines, where the saloons are closed. The reason the law does not repress intemperance in a larger measure is this: While there may be a preponderance of multic centiment on the side of the law in the cities and towns where the law is openly defied, that sentiment is not crystallized, but scattered among all notifical parties, in short, is non-partisan, and necessarily non-effective.

(2) For a State law yes, as far as closing the saloons is concerned, though the check on the traffic was in a great degree counteracted by the enactment of a compromise measure known as the Saloon Pharmacy law.

compromise measure known as the Saloon Pharmacy law.

(3) No. The Pharmacy law should be repealed and a law substituted authorizing the Governor to amount a State agent in villages and cities to dispense liquors for medicinal and mechanical purposes only, under proper restrictions, adequate honds and heavy penalities. The Legislature should also increase the penalities for the violation of the prohibitory law to not less than 9500 sne and imprisonment in the peniferdicey not less than, one year. Congress should also prohibit the granting of Federal permits to sell in Prohibition States. Finally, the curse of the traffic being nation wide we must have a national remedy. In the light of the past where so many States have enacted prohibitory or temperance laws, only to reposel them after a longer or shorter trial. I predict that unless the Nation enacts a prohibitory law within the next decade. Iowa will go back to licence, unless in the meantime our law becomes a part of our Jonethylion. Akron, Iowa.

V. G. FARNHAM.

Following is the reply of the Rev. D. R. Dungan.

Following is the reply of the Rev. D. R. Dungan, thaplain of Drak University and professor of Sacred

(1) Yes. Eighty-five out of ninety-nine counties have not one open saloon. The law is gaining in the remaining counties.

(2) It is a good law but has its weaknesses.

(3) The pharmacy feature of the law is lame, as it gives too many opportunities for infraction. The penalities for disobndience to law need to be increased. Also we should have officers appointed by the State, backed by State force if need be to carry the law into effect in a few rebellious cities. It will require time to cause the people to know and respect the law as it deserves.

D. R. DUNGAN. Diversity Place, Iowa. E. W. Brady, of Davenport, Iowa, says:

(1) Yes.
(2) No.
(3) We should have both State and National Prohibition by Constitutional enactment and a Prohibition party in power that will see that the law is rigidly enforced. Davenport, Iowa

ARKANSAS.

HIGH LICENSE AND LOCAL OPTION.

NUMBER OF INHABITANTS TO THE SQUARE MILE, 14 -LARGEST CITY, LITTLE ROCK, 13,138 -TOTAL POPULATION, 802,525

-AREA, 53.850 SQUARE MILPS.

To sell in quantities of more than five gallons re quires no license in Arkansas. But every time an on for State officers is held, the voters of each district or county decide by majority vote whether places shall be licensed during the time until the next election. The voting inhabitants residing within a radius of three miles of any institution of learning may also by majority vote forbid the grantof licenses within that space. In other parts of State where the majority vote for license, any person of good character may obtain a ticense upon complying with the law. But the fees are high. The on applying to the County Court for such license must pay a County tax of \$400, a State tax of \$300, and an additional sum to be specified by the court from \$50 to \$200. He also gives a bond in \$2,000 to y all damages that may be occasioned by reason liquor sold at his bouse of business, and shall pay to any person all such sums of money be lost at gaming in his said saloon or dram The law also provides the manner of such re-. In localities where licenses are not perevery physician is required to file with the County Clerk an affidavit to the effect that he will not prescribe liquor except in necessary cases. The penalty for violating this requirement, or for giving prescription for any other purpose, or for selling reent for medicinal or sacramental p localities is a fine from \$25 to \$100. REPUBLICANS.

Powell Clayton's opinions are as follows:

(1) Yes.
(2) As good in my opinion as the present public opinion in the State will warrant. Any laws more stringent and sweeping would, in my judgment, not receive that strong popular backing necessary for their enforcement. I do not think any legislation of this character advisable, unless supported by a large and stable majority.
(3) No changes now suggest themselves to my mind.

Eureka Springs, Ark.

Eureka Springs, Arh. DEMOCRATS.

The response of Congressmas Breckinridge reads

as follows:

(1) Yes.

(2) I don't know.

(3) The present law of local option works to our entire satisfaction, and hence we are satisfied.

House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.

House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.
Congressman Poindexter Dunn writes this reply:
(1) Not completely, but does so to a great extent and perceptibly beneficial extent in the localities within which the law is operative.
(2) I am inclined to the opinion that it is the best mitted to the existing conditions in the State.
(3) It might possibly be more effective to make each prohibitory order extend over a period of two or bur years instead of one year.

House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.

From Congressman Jones comes the following:
(1) I think so.

(1) I think so.
(2) I believe it is.
House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.

PROHIBITIONISTS. Chairman Palmer, of the Prohibition Executive Com

ttee, expresses these views:

(1) It does in a great measure.

(2) It is with the amendment answered in No. 3.

(3) Our local option taws should be changed so as to prevent the jug trade in prohibition towns. That is C. O. D. whiskey sales. Our native wine laws will have to be changed so as to prevent the sale only by the producer in quantities not less than one callon. I am opposed to any licensed system of the nefarious traffic.

Chairman of the Executive Committee and corresponding secretary State Prohibition Alliance of Arkansay.

Prancis Hall, a Prohibitionist, who suports the Re-

publican State and National tickets, who suports the Republican State and National tickets, writes:

(1) I think it has a great effect in that direction.

(2) I think it is as good a law as we can get, except perhaps, a National law of total prohibition. It is a fair one, the majority to rule.

(3) There is none in my judgment except a National Total Prohibition law.

Lead Hill, Ark.

INDIANA.

MEDIUM LICENSE AND DRUNKARDS DIS-

NUMBER OF INSABITANTS TO THE SQUARE MILE, 54 -LARGEST CITY, INDIANAPOLIS, 75,056-TOTAL POPULATION, 1.978,301-

ounty school fund. To sell vinous and mait liquors outs 800; to sell also strong liquors, the fee is \$100. In addition to these amounts, licensees in cities and in-corporated towns may be charged \$100 more. The punishment for selling without a license is a fine from \$20 to \$100 with a discretion in the court to add im-prisonment from thirty days to six months. For adulterating wines or liquors the fine is from \$10 to \$100. To sell poisonous liquors to To sell poisonous liquors is a felony for which aviet may be sent to State Prison from one to seven years and fined not more than \$500. being found drunk in public the culprit is fined as first time; not more than \$25 the second time; d spon a third conviction for such offence, he shall had not more than \$100, may be imprisoned in county jail not more than thirty days and dischised and rendered incapable of holding any office rust or profit for any determinate period."

The person who sails to a drunken person, to prison-

ers, to minors or to habitual drunkards, or who misrepresents his age to obtain liquor when he is a minor, is guilty of a misdemeanor for which he may be fined or imprisoned, the fine not exceeding \$100. The imprisonment for selling to a drunken man or a habitual drunkard may be from thirty days to a year, and the convict may be disfranchised and rendered incapable of holding any office of trust or profit for any determinate period. Similar small fines or terms of imprisonment may also be imposed for keeping a disorderly liquor shop; for selling liquor on Sunday, holidays or election days, or selling liquors near campmoetings.

Ex-Congressman Stanton J. Peele repties to the ques-

tions as follows:

(1) In a measure, yes. If the law was enforced more rigidly, it would greatly diminish intemperance, but convictions for violation of the law are difficult as the saloon-keeper and the drinking class are too apt to combine to defeat prosecutions; besides the Democratic party in indiana is under too great obligation to the saloon element, to give moral support even to the officers of its own selection, and it is that element that usually gives the party success in our large cities.

large cities.

(2) It certainly is not, though it certainly is better than no law.

(3) Local option law, giving the county, township or ward the right to control or prohibit, by hallot, as they may deem best. STANTON J. PEELE. Indianapolis, Ind.

Ex-Attorney Congret. Baldwin gives the following.

Ex-Attorney-General Baldwin gives the following answers to the questions:

answers to the questions:

(1) No.
(2) No.
(3) High license in any event and local option where are community votes in its favor. In no event should any county or municipality grant a whiskey license short of \$200. These two sums to be the minimum to be increased at the pleasure of the county, town or city authorities. A bond to be given to close at 11 p. m. Sundaya, election days and holidays; severe criminal ponsities for selling without license or to minors and for keeping disorderly houses; local option to be the rule in those counties or municipalities where a majority of the votes are cast for it at a public election. Of the ninety-two counties of Indiana say twenty-five are ready for local option. In the remainder a large number of towins, villages and townships—probably a majority—would adopt it. High license would improve the character of the saloons by weeding out the dogreries. As a State we are not yet educated up to prohibition. A law of the character above described, combining local option and high license is all that can be accomplished in the present state of our public sentiment. The present law of Indiana is a failure so far as any restraint upon the whickey traffic is concerned.

Logansport, Ind. Logansport, Ind.

DEMOCRATS. Ex-Congressman Thomas J. Wood sends the fo lowing answers:

(1) No.
(2) No.
(3) First, proof by two reputable freeholders before
the Board having authority to grant license that the
applicant is a fit person to have it. Second, a high
license.
THOMAS J. WOOD.
Crown Point, Ind.

William R. Myers, ex-Secretary of State and Editor of "The Anderson Democrat," answers as follows:

of "The Anderson Democrat," answer

(1) It does.
(2) We believe it is for the present.
(3) For the reason that we believe it to be unwise
to enect a law so stringent in its provisions as to become a dead letter. Our present law is rigidly enforced in almost every county in the State, even the
larger cities are and have been for the last two years
demanding its enforcement. A law more stringent
than we now have would meet with favor in but few
localities, and would militate against the gradually
growing opposition to the use of inoxicants.
WILLIAM R. MYERS,
Anderson, Ind. Editor "Anderson Democrat."
Judge W. E. Niblack, of the Indiana Supreme Court,
writes:

(1) I feel justified in saying that it does very de

(1) I feel justified in saying that it does very decidedly.

(2) That I cannot answer with confidence. It may be said of it generally that it does not unreasonably abridge the liberty of the citizen, and is, at the same time, both stringent and effective when well enforced.

(3) I have long been of the opinion that additional measures might wisely be adouted with a view of making drunkenness still more disreputable. In that connection I have advocated, and am still prepared to advocate, the establishment of an inebriate asylum, or system of inebriate asylum, or system of inebriate asylum, to which confirmed, helpless or dangerous inebriates shall be sent by compulsory process as we send children to a reform school or adult persons to an insane asylum.

Supreme Court Chambers, Indianapolis, Ind.

PROHIBITIONISTS.

PROHIBITIONISTS.

William Edgarton writes as follows:

(1) Not effectually by any means. Possibly it is a little better than none at all, yet if the repeal of all statutes would revive common law making this traffic subject to abatement as other nuisances, I would for temperance's sake prefer it was entirely repealed, except Sunday prohibition.

(2) No.
(3) The statute should forbid, instead of permitting,
the sale of liquors for beverage uses. Your scheme
looks like a good one to secure a fair index of public
WILLIAM EDGARTON. Dunreith, Ind.

The Rev. Issae M. Hughes arewers,

(1) It probably represses it somewhat, though not arrely. If liquor were free its sale would be less

largely. If induor were the service of the service

Pastor Presbyterian Church, Richmond, Ind.

COLORA DO.

LOW LICENSE AND LIGHT PENALTIES. TUMBER OF INHABITANTS TO SQUARE MILE, 2-

LARGEST CITY, DENVER, 54.308 -TOTAL POPULATION, 194,327-AREA, 103,925

SQUARE MILES.

In Colorado the "Board of Trustees or Common Council of every incorporated town or city shall have exclusive authority to license saloons, groceries and all places wherein spirituous, vinous, malt or other intoxicating liquors are sold." In other parts of the State the Board of County Commissioners may grant licenses to keep saloons, hotels, public houses or groceries upon the following conditions to wit: First, the applicant shall pay into the County Treasury for the privilege granted a sum not exceeding \$300 nor than \$25, in the discretion of the hoard; second less than \$25, in the discretion of the hoard; second, the applicant shall execute a bond in the penalty of \$5.00 with one or more sureties to be approved by the board, conditioned that the applicant will keep an orderly house, and that he will not permit any un-lawful gaming or riotous conduct in his house.

The penalty for selling liquor without a license is \$20 for each offence, to be divided equally between the informer and the County Treasury. The liquor seller may also in such case be brought within the terms of the general statute, which inflicts a fine not exceeding \$300 and imprisonment not exceeding six months upon conviction of carrying on without a license any business for which the laws of that State require a license to be taken out. The Colorado laws against the importation or sale of adulterated liquor

PROHIBITIONISTS.

Colonel Ellet expresses his sentiments in the following lively fashion;

(1) No.
(2) No.
(3) Statutory and constitutional prohibition are the only effective remedies. My reasons are, in short, as follows: A grog-shop is a school of vice, a den of crime, a sinkhole of political injusty and a bothed of anarchy. It debauches the citizen, sacrifices the home, sunders family ties, and sends a horde of paupers, maniacs and moral monstrosities to the polis to decide the destinies of our free institutions. The only rational thing to do with such an unmittgated curse is to stamp it out. JOHN A. RILLET. Boulder, Col.

Following is the answer of Benjamin Mattice

Following is the answer of Benjamin Mattice:

(1) No. Drunkenness is on the increase with all its attendant evils. Why does it not? Because it does not remove the temptation from the wayside, and many passing fall thereby.

(2) No.

(3) Prohibit the sale of intoxicating drink except for medicinal, scientific and sacramental purposes. Why? Because it removes the temptation from the wayside. And the weak pass by and fall not.

Pueblo, Col. BENJAMIN MATTICE.

DEMOCRATS.

DEMOCRATS. Judge Player has the following opinions:

Indiana might be termed a "low license" State.

The license is granted by the Board of Commissioners of the application is heard, he publishes notice before his application is heard, he publishes notice thereof in a weekly newspaper. Any citizen may remonstrate against the license being granted; if the board find that he is a proper person to license he flies a bond in \$2,000 to observe the law, and for the payment of judgments recovered against him by persons injured by his sales. License fees go to the sounty school fund. To sell vinous and malt liquors the fee is \$100.

Judge Player has the following opinion. No.

(2) In my opinion, No.

(3) Our present law leaves the regulation of the liquor business entirely to the local city and county authorities. The result is nominal prohibition, really authorities. The result is no

ALABAMA.

GRADED LICENSE TAX AND LOCAL OPTION. NUMBER OF INMABITANTS TO THE SQUARE MILE, 24-LARGEST CITY, MOBILE, 29,132-TOTAL POPULATION, 1,262.505-AREA.

52.250 SQUARR MILES. The liquor ilconse law of Alabama, as enacted in 1884, was amended in 1886. The law is simple. A liquor license for steamboats, shipping and puffet cars costs \$250, for the collection of which the State

For retailers of spirituous, vinous, or malt liquors except as hereinafter provided, in any city, town, village, or any other piace of less than 1,000 inhabitants, \$125, and in any city, town or village of

more than 1,000 inhabitants and less than 3,000 inhabitants, \$175, and in any city containing 3,000 or more and less than 10,000 inhabitants, \$250, in any city of more than 10,000 inhabitants, \$200.

Provided, further: That dealers in lager beer exclusively shall be charged one-fourth of the rates charged for retailers of spirituous, vinous or mait liquors as gratted above, and any person who takes out and pays for a retail license shall not be required to take out a license as a wholesale dealer. For wholesale dealers in spirituous, vinous or mait liquors in any place, \$200; for compounders and rectifiers of spirituous or vinous liquors, \$200; for distillers of spirituous liquors, \$200.

There is also a "local option" law operative in certain counties.

REPUBLICANS. R. A. Moseley, jr., writes:

R. A. Moseley, jr., writes:

(1) Yes.

(2) No.

(3) Requires a majority of householders and free-holders to sign recommendations for persons seeking license to sell liquor, in all towns having population under 4,000 and in the county a majority of all residents of the voting precinct in which the saloon is to be located and in all cities of over 4,000 population a majority in the ward in which the saloon is to be located.

Talladega, Ala.

Following are the views of D. D. Shelby, Editor of "The Alabama Republican":

Following are the views of D. D. Shelby, Editor of "The Alabama Republican":

Laws in a country like ours, on the subject of temperance are only effective when sustained by public sentiment. Such sentiment can only be effectively expressed by the ballot. Until overy voter can east one ballot and have it counted, it seems to me useless to discuss these questions as applicable to this State. As our election laws now stand, if the Prohibition party interfered with the rule of the Democratic party, its votes would be suppressed in the count or used to swell the Democratic majority. No question, political or quasi-political, has any proper place here till we have elections. D. D. SHELBY, Huntsvile, Als.

Huntsvile, Ala. PROHIBITIONISTS. The answers of John T. Tanner are as follows:

(1) To a very limited extent.
(2) By no means.
(3) Prohibit manufacture, importation and sale of lehoits liquors of whatever name or device.
Athens. Ala.

JOHN T. TANNER.

George N. Gilmer replies:

George N. Glimer replies:

(1) They do. The general law does not.

(2) I think not.

(3) So change the present general law as to require the applicant for license to retail vinous or spirituous liquors to be a resident householder and freeholder of the ward or precinct in which he applies for license to sell. And have a majority of the householders of such locality sign his application for license, stating under oath the applicant to be a man of good moral character and in every way fitted to retail spirituous liquors. Require the probate judge, before granting the license, to give thirty days' public notice of the day when the application will be heard in open court; should the probate judge decide to grant the license then any resident householder who is a fresholder of the ward or such locality should have the power to appeal in the name of the State from his decision to the higher courts. Raise the license to \$1.000 in the county and \$2.000 in towns. Keep it out of politics exercisity when there are negro voters. You may always count the nerroes on the liquor side.

Morganville, Ala.

GEORGE N. GILMER.

CALIFORNIA.

TAXES GRADED BY AMOUNT OF SALES.

-LARGEST CITY, SAN FRANCISCO, 233,959-TOTAL POPULATION, 864,694-ARRA,

159,360 *QUARE MILES. The statement of one of California's most prominent officials that the State "has no liquor law" is almost literally true. The nearest approach to such a statute

Every person who sells spirituous, malt or fer-mented liquors or wince, in less quantities than one quart, must obtain a license from the Tax Collector as prescribed in this chapter, and make therefor the following navment: as prescribed in this chapter, and make therefor the following payment:

1. Those making sales to the amount of \$10,000 or more, as a monthly average, constitute the first class, and must pay \$40 per month:

2. Those making sales to the amount of \$6,000, and not exceeding \$10,000, as a monthly average, constitute the second class, and must pay \$20 per month:

month;
3. And those making sales of less than \$5,000, constitute the third class, and must pay \$5 per month.

The fees of wholesale dealers are graded according to

their sales. Those whose business exceeds \$100,000 a month pay \$50 a month. From that sum it is graded through eleven classes to \$1 a month for those whose monthly sales are less than \$1.250. There is also a statute which has been construed as a Local Option law by countries.

REPUBLICANS.

A. P. Williams sends this reply :

(1) No person is made honest, moral, truthful or temperate by legislation.
(2) No.
(3) In my opinion the true theory is legislation and limiting the number of places where wine and spirits may be sold.

A. P. WILLIAMS. DEMOCRATS.

The answer of Isalah W. Hellman, fr., is terse enough: (1) No. (2) No. (3) High License. Los Angeles, Cal. ISAIAH W. HELLMAN, Jr.

PROHIBITIONISTS. Since the sending out of the letters of inquiry by THE TRIBUNE, the Hon. Joel Russell, the last candidate for Governor of the California Prohibitionists, has died. His answer given below and dated February 15 was one

of his last letters : (1) No; for while we have a liquor license law, very few American-born citizens degrade their birthright by taking out a license for saloon traffic; but the ruthless foreigner, not to our manner born, and ignorant of the genius of our Government, but greedy of quick and large returns from his smail invested means, monopolites the license game. Thus our California liquor law operates not to repress, but to increase drunkenness and its train of crimes.

(2) Again no; for licensing the sale gives it the protection and throws around it the Sanctity of the law, making respectable what the thoughtful and patriotic of our advanced day acree tends to debauch, denationalize and ruin our country.

(3) A stringent prohibitory law like those made for other causes and effects of crime, with executive officers sustained by a party honestly pledged to exact its enforcement.

Haywards, Cal. (1) No; for while we have a liquor license law, very

its enforcement. Haywards, Cal.

DELAWARE.

LOW LICENSE AND SLIGHT PENALTIES.

NUMBER OF INHABITANTS TO THE SQUARE MILE, 71 -LARGEST CITY, WILMINGTON, 42,478-TOTAL POPULATION, 146,608-AREA, 2,050 SQUARE MILES.

The Court of General Sessions in each county of Delaware grants liquor licenses to such applicants only as present petitions therefor signed by "twelve substantial freeholders" of his school district. In Wilmington the petition must be signed by twenty-four such freeholders. Outside of cities of more than 2,000 inhabitants, the applicant must show that " he has two suitable rooms and four comfortable beds for the exclusive use of travellers and guests and stabling and provender for at least four horses." "The price of a license to keep an inn or tavern shall be \$100, unless the rental value of such inn or tavern shall exceed \$500, when it shall be increased at the rate of 10 per cent of such rental value."

The selling of intoxicating liquor, except under such license, is a misdemeanor. The punishment is a fine from \$50 to \$100. A drunken man may be arrested and fined \$10 and costs and in certain cases imprisoned five days.

GOVERNOR BIGGS'S ANSWER.

Governor Biggs sent the following reply without

answering the questions:

I respectfully refer you to Mr. J. R. Hoffecker, my opponent in the last campaign, who ran on the Temperance Reform ticket. He resides in my town. Dover, Del.

B. T. Biggs. The letter was sent to Mr. Hoffecher as suggested

and the following reply was received: and the following reply was received:

(1) The liquor law in our State seems not to have been intended to repress intemperance, as the doalers in liquor are all-powerful and shape legislation and the law as at present suits them. The lodicial construction has been that all old sites for hotels received license as a matter almost of course, while new licenses have been granted unless strongly and vigorously remonstrated against and supported by some disqualifying evidence against the person of the applicant, and with no reference to the iniquity of the spread of the traffic. There has been a liquor balliff to report unicensed sellers, but in conformity to the spirit of the law and those in rule he has scarcely interfered even in the prosecution of a single case.

has scarcely interfered with this State.

(2) Requires no answer in this State.

(3) Local option to adopt either high license or prohibition, and, eventually, as public sentiment improves, constitutional prohibition. God speed the day that brings any measure that will tend to suppress the traffic.

JAMES R. HOFFECKER. traffic.
Middletown, Del.
REPUBLICANS.

D. W. Brereton writes as follows:

D. W. Brereton writes as follows:

(1) Very slightly.

(2) No.

(3) ist, prohibition; 2d, Local Option; 3d, High License. The interest in prohibition or restriction of the liquor traffic has been steadily growing for the last ten or tweive years. The greater proportion of voters for prohibition are among the Republicans, say 60 to 70 per cent. The Democratic party in Delaware is strong enough to pass a Local Option or High License bill, but they are se "hide-bound" or cowardly, they are afraid to venture on either measure. Lewes, Del.

PROHIBITIONISTS. PROHIBITIONISTS.

The Rev. J. A. B. Wilson says:

The Rev. J. A. B. Wilson says:

(1) In the rural sections yes. In the towns no.

(2) No.
(3) Prohibition or local option. The people have
for years been petitioning for a Local Option law
and there is no room to doubt that the majority for
prohibition through local option would be overwhelming. There is not the remoises possibility of getting
it however, as the liquor interest has the managers
of the dominant party by the throat and the other
party would not be lighly to do any better, but would

bare its neck to the same hand for the sake of political spoil. Our hope is in the Probibition party.

Dover, Del. JOHN A. B. WILSON.

The sentiments of R. M. Cooper are thus.

(1) No.

(2) No.

(3) The applicant should be required to secure the signatures of at least twenty-four freeholders to entitle him to license in a precinct of the city and school district elsewhere. Some system of local option (by counties is the best) would be still better, with the above freehold requirement to operate where local option did not carry. Outright prohibition is the only means effectively to repress intemperance. Statistics of cities under high license prove the ineffectiveness of that plan; no better than low license. There is no power on earth to repress intemperance white the liquor traffic lives. Constitutional prohibition is the proper and just way to destroy it; but where the corrupt element of large cities will defeat it, despite majorities everywhere else in the State statutory prohibition should speedily follow.

Moorton, Del. The sentiments of R. M. Cooper are thus given:

A USEFUL LIFE CUT OFF.

THE GOOD WHICH MR. RUNKLE DID. SOMETHING ABOUT HIM FROM ONE WHO KNEW HIM

WELL. to the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: Busy New-York lawyers, like many other business and professional men in this bustling city, everwork. They know it, too, and yet despite repeated warnings and their own premonitions, they keep on, impelled by the force of circumstances or a conscientious desire to do with their might all that their bands find to do, until the

their might all that their bands find to do, until the overwrought nervous system breaks down or the physical machinery suddenly stops and—a noble life is ended, apparently at the time of its greatest usefulness.

There have been several striking examples of this within the last year, but none more forcible than the sudden death of the late Cornelius A. Runkle. No one appreciated better than he that one who draws so persistently upon the vital energies to sustain continued mental labor and strain must sooner or later meet Nature's penalty. No longer ago than last Sunday, the day before his death, he was remarking upon this fact in his home pensity. No longer see than lest Sunday, the day before his death, he was remarking upon this fact in his home circle and congratulating himself on the prospect in the near future of relief from the most severe portion of his professional burdens. But a much more notoworthy incident illustrating this occurred a few months ago. He was returning from Boston on the Sound steamer Pilgrim, and noticing a friend of his, a New-York lawyer, in the saloen, stepped up behind him and tapping him on the shoulder, and cailing him by name, said: "That was very sudden about 'Van,' wasn't it?" "What do you mean?" asked his friend. "Havon't you heard," he said, "about Vanderpoel! Drepped dead with heart disease in the streets of Paris to-day. I just learned of it before I came Vanderpoel Paris to-day. I just learned of it before I came on board the boat. Do you know," he went on, with a characteristic intonation, as he walked up and down, tapping the book he was holding open, "that I'm going to die in just that way." "Why?" exclaimed his astonished die in just that way." "Why?" exclaimed his astonished friend; for there was nothing in Mr. Runkie's robust appearance to suggest such a sudden termination of his career. "We work too hard," he replied. "You work too hard; I work too hard. Yes," he repeated, with no show of fear at such a fate, "I'm going off just as poor Vanderpeol did." He met death, indeed, in the way in which be has repeatedly said to friends he would like to die. He never was able to understand why the supplication to be delivered from sudden death should have found a place in the Book of Common Prayer. And it is remarkable to how many persons since his death the thought has occurred to which Dr. Collyer gave expression beside his coffin, that it was the way in which we might all hope his coffin, that it was the way in which we might all hope to die. He lay down to sleep and—he still sleeps.

But I think in the sunny nature, that was reflected even from his dead face, lies another lesson that the many men in this city who are following the aims of life in the same intense fashion cannot afford to ignore. He never allowed trouble to get above him or subdue him; and he was not without hard experiences either. Dr. Collyer called this disposition "high heart," and if that is the called this disposition "high heart," and if that is the antithesis of "down-heart" the clergyman was certainly right. Never was he down-hearted. This cheery nature not alone found its pleasure in domestic happiness and in social life, but carried him safely through experiences that would have crushed a man of morose or gloomy disposition. But it had another aspect that is pleasant to remember, but which had also its serious side. His sympathies were so broad and his feelings so easily touched that he could not hear to see any unhappiness or suffering that he could not bear to see any unhappiness or st that it was in his power to relieve. Consequently his generosity was frequently appealed to and never vainty for an object he considered worthy. Many men in this metropolis of wealth have given away more money than he; but I doubt if there are many who have devoted so large a proportion of their property for the aid of others whom there was no moral obligation to aid. With the busy brain at rest that coined the money from which these gifts were made, there will be many pensioners to miss the generous hand that gave so freely. Of his work as a lawyer another word should be said. His life gave the lie to the sneers frequently cast at his

profession as composed of those who trade upon falsehood and the fostering of contentions. He did indeed "speak the truth from his heart." That is not by any means to say that any one could learn of everything he knew for the asking. On the contrary few were as skillful as he in turning empty sway the man who wanted to find out what he had no business to know. But when he made a promise or stated anything to a person as a fact, there was no need to go further. He never belief himself. Judges. clients and opposing counsel knew this and trusted to it. Upon the other trait of peacemaker one illustration is enough. No confidence either social or professional is violated in teiling the incident, because I heard the prin-cipal subject of it, new himself dead some months, narrate it under circumstances that precluded secrecy. This individual has been a prominent figure in New-York business and official life. But he became involved in a heated controversy over pecuniary affairs with an only brother. took the position, which under his statement of the facts had more than a show of plausibility to it, that his brother had defrauded him. He went to Mr. Runkle as his coun-est and wanted to have his brother arrested. Mr. Runkle told him that while the state of facts mis. At be such as to warrant the issue of an order under other circumstances, he Md not believe that the enginery of the law should be employed in that form in such controversies between brothers. He went out, but returned the same day, and throwing down a \$500 check said: "Runkle, I've made up my mind. There is your retainer. I want you to go shead and make that arrest." Mr. Runkle turned upon him with as much of a display of indignation as he ever permitted himself to show and said: "Blank, nobody likes five-hundred-dollar retainers botter than I do. for they don't lie in every bush. But when I sivised you not to take these proceedings the ques-tion of fee had nothing to do with it. I now say to you that if your brother is to be arrested its must be through some other attorney. And more than that, if you do take that step, I will hover set for you in any other matter. Here is your check." The gentleman, who had been a client for many years, went out angry and retained other counsel to do what Mr. Runkle had refused to do. It was several years afterward when he was telling of it, and he had in the meantime, is he said, learned the wisdom of Mr. Runkie's advice. He had subsequently gone to Mr. Runkie with other important business, but the latter adhered to the resculton born of his indignation, and request to have anything to do with it. W. S. H. New-York, March 24, 1888.

ROYCE SERKING TO RECOVER HIS LOANS. WILLIMANTIC. Conn., March 24.-The report that H. F. Royce, treasurer of the Willimantic Savings Institute, had fied to Canada is no doubt untrue. Inquiry went to New-York last night to secure a settlement with men there, whose paper is held by the institute. The Savings Institute was crowded to-day with depositors, demanding certificates on which to withdraw deposits four months nence. They are all accommodated and assured that they will not lose more than dated and assured that they will not lose more than 15 per cent, and perhaps only part of that, as it is thought something will be realized on the doubtful paper. The bank officials feel hopeful that they will be able to resume business on a sounder basis than ever in the near future. The chief credit for reacuing the bank from wreck belongs to ex-state Treasurer Edwin A. Buck, who accepted the position as president in June, 1886, soon after which Royce's transactions began to be discovered.

PHILADELPHIA, March 24 (Special).—Carp was sold in the Philadelphia markets as a food fish for the first time to-day. The fish were imported from Germany last year when small and placed in the creeks leading out of the upper Delaware. On Friday a number fishermen while drifting for shad in the cove between the New-Jersey shore and Pettiss Island, opposite the New-Jersey shore and retries island, opposite Port Richmond, caught a number of carp and not knowing what they were brought them to this city, where they were pronunced to be fine specimens. They average in weight from half a pound to ten pounds. They are solid and the meat much sweeter and finer than that of ordinary fish. Fish dealers propose to enter largely into their sale hereafter.

BRIBING A PRISONER TO PLEAD GUILTY. PROVIDENCE, R. L. March 24 - Lawrence Bailey, one of the convicted child incendiaries, who was sentenced to ten years in prison for shop-breaking and are now claims that he was hired to plead guilty by H. C. Pollard, the officer who worked up the case, upon a promise of \$100 of the reward offered by the town. Pollard makes a general denial.

INSURBORDINATION ON THE STAGE.

recent matines when the panoramic arrangements in the beautiful barge scene became refractory and repictously quiet, save when the tension directed at either end of the "flys" to get them back into the grooves had the effect of pressing the scenery into angles, which resembled more than anything else the tentative manocuvree of a balky horse. The theatregoers were patient enough, but, of course, a good por-tion had to "snicker right out in meeting." The scen-ery, it was stated, was discharged for insubordination after the play.

HORSES IN AND OUT OF CONDITION-HANOVER HIMSELF AGAIN. The following reflections are born of an exceptionally disagreeable and unsatisfactory visit to the Prospect Park and Sheepshead Bay race courses. It was a bad day for touting. An echo of the birrard made tife a burden, Stables were locked and the trainers gone. There wasn't a leophole through which one could get a peep at a racer. The courses were ice bound. The Suburban seemed a decade of, and the Brocklyn Jockey Cub Handlean its stable companion, nearly as far in Suburban seemed a decade off, and the Brooklyn Jockey Club Handicap, its stable companion, nearly as far in the future. On the whole, it was a better day for cogitation than ambulation. So turfmen who are waiting for THE TRIBUNE'S advices from the seat of war are invited to possess their souls in patience until the next thaw. Meanwhile consider the Brooklyn Handicap on paper. It is the first big race of the year, and is popularly—but the first big race of the year, and is popularly—but the first big race of the year, and is popularly—but the first big race of the year, and is popularly—but the first big race of the year, and is popularly—but the first big race of the year, and is popularly—but the first big race of the year.

arronectualy-supposed to give a line on the Suburban-The season is backward, and every additional freeze reduces the number of probable starters. Perhap twenty is a safe limit to work on at this time. In se ecting these two things must be taken into ac the present condition of the entries and the aspirations of the owners. I don't think this list will be far wrong

of the owners. I don't think this list will be far we Hanover. 4. 125 Lady Primrese. 4. Eurus, 5. 117 Orifiams e. 4. Favor. 6. 116 Koyal Arch. agod. Saxonv. 5. 115 Wickham, 6. Dry Mosopole, 5. 115 Belvidere. 4. Dunboyze. 4. 115 Grover Claveland, 5. Blue Wing. 5. 14 Rustier. 4. Firessi, 4. 114 Frince Raval, 3. Ruchmend, 6. 112 My Own. 3. Rupert, 6. 110 Biscuit, 5.

A GLANCE AT THE PROBABILITIES. Looking through an ordinary pair of field glasses I can see but one horse in the race, if these be the starters. It is hard to say which of Mr. Belmont's numerous en-tries will go to the post. He would hardly be wise to send either Raceland or George Oyster. They have too send either Raceland or George Oyster. They have too many valuable engagements. Lady Primross, properly keyed up, is fast as a ghost, and the ewner of the Nurseries could do no better than to start her at 108 pounds, although that is more than a lightweight filly ought to be made to carry. Primce Royal gave promise last year-yes, too much promise. He was all promise. But being an overgrown youngster then, some allowance should be made for his outrageous treestment of his backers. A race in May will do him good.

Rustler being an early comer, must have work, and Rustler isn't dangerous.

Rustler lan't dangerous.

Blacult was going to win last year, but he made a slip and his cake was all dough-likewise that of his backers. But he must start. Something must bring

My Own will not win unless she has develo

What shall I say of Grover Cleveland! He is sadly in need of Protection, but the name seems now and needs to be handled gingerly. There's no doubt about his being nominated for the race, but Salt Creek is mighty wide,

Better jet Grover wait at 40 to 1. Wickham wouldn't be Wickham if he didn't go to th post with a clamorous following, and finish with that sam clamorous following on three legs. I am not afraid of Wickham, although Mr. Shiels is a good trainer. Contradictory stories are told of Orifamme, the gray He has had a long rest and returns to the turf compare

tively a stranger. Some assert that he is a sure starter, while others declare that James Rowe will not pit him against Lady Primrose and Prince Royal. Who owns Oridamme, Mr. Belmont or Mr. Rowe!

Royal Arch, the conqueror of the mighty Volante, is in at a comfortable weight, but a rogue and a plug in good company need not create a panic. He is a dear bargain at 60 to 1. Odds ought to be 500.

DOES MR. GALWAY WANT IT!
I am told that Mr. Galway hasn't set his heart ning the Brooklyn, but may start Belvidere and Rupert just for luck. Both are doing well in their work under the shelter of Preakness Mountain. Odds of 50 to 1 are offered against either. If I were to follow the Preaknes Stable I should wait for a great big race in June.

Nobody knows what the much-abused Eurus will d do when he goes to the post. He will be ready when the bell rings-to do something. Favor is losing casts. A good all-around handicar horse, ruined by continuous overloading, he will nover again be safe to follow.

Richmond is quoted at 80 to 1-a ridiculously price. You ought to get that against him on the day of the race. Richmond was plucked too soon last year. Let Pryor take warning Dunboyne is overrated. Many persons have already named him to win the Brooklyn. Think of the o'ds-20 to 1

against him! track in time to put his shekels up. The fast black is exceptionally peculiar—with Stone in the saddle—and it is useless to predict what he will do. He will bear watch-

CAPTAIN BROWN'S PROSPECTS. CAPTAIN BROWN'S PROSPECTS.

Stuyvesant, that big-belied colt of the sweeping stride, the chief bread-winner of the Pittsburg Stable last year, is said to have gone wrong at Mobile. I should advise those who like this fellow for the Brooklyn Handlesp—and there are a good many who do—not to lose any sleep over his reported lameness. Wasn't he "off" all last season? And didn't he win right along, race after race, beating the past of them?. But you must not forcet that Stuyvesant. best of them? But you must not forget that Stuyvesant at a mile and a quarter is not Stuyvesant. If the Brook-tyn were only a mile instead of what it is, Captain Brown But over the Suburban distance the sturdy four-year-old sen of Glengarry and Dublin Belle is an exceedingly dear investment as the price quoted. I would rather have that inconsistent rogue Blue Wing at half the price. Captain Brown insists that on his merits this uncertain rascal ought to have beaten Dry Monopole last year. That's a matter of opinion. Blue Wing was a good horse on the 14th of last May, and this year he should be equal to at least one race. Last year the handleappor put them eix pounds apart, the little bay colt having the better of the weights, while this year Blue Wing has the advantage, carrying 114 to Dry Monopole's 115. Yes, it must be admitted that if Blue Wing is himself again he is going to

be a hard one to beat. HANOVER AND KINGSTON. Perhaps the horse to beat him is the great son of Hindoo, whose dethronement last season, after one of the most whose dethronement last season, after one of the mobililent empaigns on record, caused so many heartaches. It seems impossible to look beyond Hanover for the winner of the Brooklym. The fact that the Dwyers have not declared Kingston is no evidence that they intend to send him for this race. It is not their habit to cancel nominations unless their entries go amiss. You know well enough that Kingston is not an early candidate for mile-and-a quarter honors. He is undoubtedly the most delicate of al-our high-class racers. Sucdeker, the Silent, who taught him the business of racing, has said this dozens of times, and Frank McCabe, in whose careful hands the son of Spendthrift was so singularly successful last fall, has been heard to repeat the remark. Kingston will be ripe in

June, ripe enough to pluck.

Hanover was no better at any time as a three-year-old than he appears to-day. The game fellow looks hungry for work. If he were not such a gluttonous feeder one might easily believe that he would leave his oats for the chance of a gallop. McCabe could bring him to the posi-in two weeks fit to run for a man's life. That's the condiin two weeks fit to run for a man's life. That's the condition he'll be in when the bell rings for the Brooklyn Handicap, and if McLaughlin's hands have not lost their cunning the Archer of America won't have to shield his face from any sand or gravel on that day. This is the way the story of the ruce will read:

"At the full of the flag Hanover took the track. Paseless the stand he was added.

ing the stand he was leading his horses by a neek, pulling McLoughlin out of the saddle at every stride. At the quarter-got up on even terms with the son of Hindoo, McLaughlin out of the saddle at every stride. At the his hands. At the half Hanover climbed through his bridle and shaking off—as if he were so much chaff strode home winner by a length and a quarter. When led back to the paddock he would not have blown out a candle."

(The writer reserves the right to revise this version

by the light of future happenings.)

Joe Cotton and Bessle June remain in the Brooklyn.

The former may win a race or two this season, but they will be accidenta. The turf is full of accidenta. Cotten is doomed, and I doubt if he will earn his keep from now until the day of his retirement. Bessie June had too much of it at two years. She will never startie the world at

PROGRAMME OF THE CEDARHURST GAMES. FRATURES OF AN INTERESTING MEETING-THE ROCKAWAY HUNTING CLUB TROUPLE.

The official programme of the Cedarhurst Amateur Athletic meeting, to be held under the auspices of the Rockaway Hunting Club, Saturday, May 12, was published yesterday. The events, with prizes, will be as

100 yards-1st prize, silver cup; 2d, fold medal; 3d, silver medal, 440 yards-1st prize, silver cup; 2d, gold medal; 3d, silver medal, light-m.lo-1st prize, silver cup; 2d, gold medal; 3d, light-m.lo-1st prize -1st prize, silver cup; 2d. gold medal; 3d. One unic-las prize, silver cup; 2nd, gold medal, 3d, silver medal. Bread ump-1st prize, allver cup; 2d, gold medal; 3d, silver medal. silver medal.

Running high jump—ist prize, silver cup; 2d, gold medal, 3d, silver medal.

120 vords hundle—ist prize, silver cup; 2d, gold medal; 3d, silver medal.

220 yards dat race—Open to college undergraduates only. Ist prize, silver cup; 2d, gold medal; 3d, silver direct and distinct curatve of the brain and spine, cane and abscess of the liver.

SCOTCH OATS ESSE tive antidote to poisoning direct and distinct curatve of the brain and spine, cane and abscess of the liver.

Besides these, the five-mile cross-country run over the Some alarm was occasioned at Daly's Theatre at a steeplechase course, for teams of not less than four nor more than six men, will sindoubtedly prove attractive.

A #250 gold cup, with silver medals for the members of fused "to play" any more. The background floated the winning team, have been provided as well as a gold serencily past the vision of the spectators, but the medal for the first past the tape, and silver medals for water illies and river brush in front remained suspiciously quiet, save when the tension directed at turk, the 100, 220, 440, and 120 yard hurdles on a straight turk, the 100, 220, 440, and 120 yard hurdles on a straight track, and the half-mile with one turn. The entries close May 1, and from the present outlook sixty or seventy men are expected to participate. The competi-tors will inspect and walk over the course on May 5 and May 9.

and May 9.

There is no change in the difficulty between the Rock away Hunting Club and F. Gray Griswold, the former master of the hounds. Both sides are now busy trying to

HOW THE RACE LOOKS SEVEN WEEKS OFF.

agree upon arbiters, and upon the rules to govern the cyming arbitration. Whatever may be the result of the latter, there is no doubt, however, about a separation. The governers of the hunting club have appointed a committee, which is authorized to take charge of whatever portion of the plant is awarded to the club by the arbiters, and to increase that portion into a good plant for the coming season's hunt. If the hunting club is adjudged to be wrong in the question at issue, the committee is authorized to provide an entire plant, including a full complement of horses and hounds. Mr. Griswold is determined not to withdraw his resignation, but is still undecided as to what he will do with his hounds. He tainks it probable, however, that he will not reorganize the old Queens County Hunt. "One hunt on Long Island is enough," he said, "and I do not think there will be more than one. The Meadowbrook is progressing finely, and will do good work beyond a doubt."

A friend of Mr. Griswold said:

"The Rockaway people have no one to take Mr. Griswold's place. John D. Cheever is the only one competent, and he is not now in position to devote the necessary time. If they attempt to hunt, they will have such a circus as they had before 1888. I shall never forget the bungle which occurred the first time I hunted with them. They had the hounds in a shed, and when they were ready they opposed the door and allowed the door store is read and the power of the general power of the government of the purple when they were ready they opposed the door and allowed the door store to rush pell-mell. had the hounds in a shed, and when they were ready they opened the door and alrowd the dogs to rush pell-mell helter-skelter, without control, in all directions. The end of it was that the hounds hunted the drag 'tail,' that is, they started on the course where the bag had been brought in instead of going over it, as had been intended."

HIS FIFTY-FIRST DECLARATION THAT HE IS NOT A CANDIDATE.

HIS CHOICE AND HIS OPINION ABOUT NEW-YORK

From The New-York Press.
The following dispatch has been received from Albany:
Albany, March 21.—It is stated on good political au-

Albany, March 21.—It is stated on good political authority that Chauncey M. Depew will within a week write a letter to be made public absolutely withdrawing his name from the Presidential candidacy.

A reporter visited Mr. Depew at his home last night, and asked him whether it was true that he was about to write a letter withdrawing his name from consideration as a Presidential candidate.

Mr. Depuw smiled and said: "I am not writing letters on politics, nor do I intend to do so. That report probably started where many other reports and alleged inte views with myself start—in the brain of the originator. There are interviews purporting to have been had with me appearing all over the country. Only a few days ago a column and a naif interview appeared in a Western paper. It made me talk on politics and labor questions, and placed the interview in my office. No such interview ever took place in my office, nor do I recollect secting a reporter on the day of the alleged interview."

"Are you a candidate for the Presidential nomination, Mr. Depew?" was asked.

Mr. Depow? was asked.

"I have perhaps said fifty times already that I am net
a candidate. I do not care to talk about myself."

"Have you heard nuch talk regarding your candidacy?"

"I have never hesitated to announce my choice a

mention of Mr. Biaine's name in the Chicago Convention may arouse such enthusiarn, that there will be a stampede and Mr. Blaine will be unanimously nominated?

"I think that very possible."
"Do you believe that Mr. Blaine, in the face of his expressed desire to have his name withdrawn from con-sideration, would accept the nomination if made in such a manner F

nomination, and I do not think that Mr. Blaine would compol the Republican party to hold another convention."
"What would Mr. Blaine's chances be if nominated?"
"Good. Mr. Blaine would have this advantage, that all stories about him are old. Old stories, like venerable chestnuts, never shoot twice in the same place. Consequently, if Mr. Blaine was to run against Mr. Cleveland again, there could be nothing to say against Mr. Blaine, while Mr. Cleveland's A'ministration would furnish

"The convention would adjourn immediately after th

while Mr. Cleveland's Administration would furnish ample new material on which to base attacks upon him."

Mr. Depew was then asked what he thought of other candidates, supposing that Mr. Blaine's desire, as expressed in his letter of declination, was compiled with.

"The Republican party," he said, "has a number of good men from whom to choose. There is Sherman, and Allison, and Harrison, and Gresham, and Alger, and others too numerous to mention, any one of whom would make a strong run for the Presidency."

"Do you regard Mr. Sherman as a strong man?"

"Do you regard Mr. Sherman as a strong man?"
"Yes; he has been in public life for a generation and has demonstrated himself to be a stateman. His ability as Secretary of the Treasury has never been questioned, and his administration of that office has made him very strong with business men." " How about Gresham?"

"Mr. Gresham is a very good man. I know him per-sonally, and know him to possess every ability that can be demanded of a candidate of the Republican party." "Do you think that, beside Mr. Blaine, any of the candidates have any peculiar fitness to carry this State?" "I do not I believe that any one of them has a good fighting chance to carry New-York, and that there is not much choice on that score."

HOW THE " WORTHLESS ATLANTA" SAILS.

SAILORS ARE ENTRUSIASTIC OVER HER SEA-GOING

QUALITIES-A SPLENDID RECORD. The following is an extract from a letter from a officer of the United States cruiser Atlanta, sent to the officer of the United States cruiser Atlanta, sent to the Navy Department from Port au Prince, Hayti:

I can assure you that I have every confidence in our ship. She is the mast satisfactory vessel that I ever served in. Not one of the other ships that I have been attached to would have made such good weather off the Bermudas on our presare hore. I am very glad, because those people who have cried down the article that promiting to say new. It has been heralized round as the opinion of some scientific follow in Washington that her netta-ecentric spot was so close to her centre of gravity that when she got a good knock from a beavy sea under the gravity that when she got a good knock from a beavy sea with the current of a deam, that she would "turn traile. We did meet some very heavy seas, and we did not turn upside down. More than a score of times the following seas were so high that they raised theurselves between my eye and the horizon; but not a hogehead of water came over our taffrail. She always managed to skip the gutter. Everybody on board is in ectacles over her ability and seagoing qualities.

She rises to the seas splendidly; we have proved that she is just as good in a heavy beam sea, and that she will lay-to like a duck. I hope that our success will settle all this talk about the "worthless Atlanta," etc., etc. I wish that we had twenty such ships. As Navy Department from Port au Prince, Hayti:

etc., etc. I wish that we had twenty such ships. no time during the very heavy weather would the sea

JOSEPH WHIPPLE STILL UNDER CUSTODY.

Joseph H. Whipple, the agent of the Pembroke Knitting Mills at Battle Creek, Mick., who was committed to the City Prison by Police Justice Andrew J. White on a charge of absending with \$800 worth of goods belonging to the mills, and is held to await a requisition from the Governor of Michigan, was before Justice O'Brien in the Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday on a writ of habeas corpus. His counsel, Peter Mitchell, asked that he be discharged on the ground that there was no evidence suf-ficient to hold him and that the papers were defective. Assistant District-Attorney Jerome insisted that the com-mitment was regular. The decision was reserved.

TOBACCO AND HEART DISEASE. Some Unpleasant Truths for Hard Smokers and Users



According to a recent paper read by Professor Adolph Zieber before the German Medical Congress, the excessive use of tobacco produces certain diseases as surely as hot fron will produce a burn.

According to Dr. Zieber, who is not an anti-tobe erank (using the weed in moderation himself), the effect of tobacco on any 100 mm is about as follows: On 20 per cent a rank potson, and should never be used in any form, producing on such men neuralgie spa-m of the heart, weak action, fainting dirzy spells, confusion of mind. dyspepsia, etc., etc.; on 30 per cent, nervousness, pal-pitation of the heart, giddiness, dyspepsia, etc.; on 20 per cent, dyspepsia and heartburn; and in 10 per cent, no evil and some good effects.

tobacco produces thousands of cases of heart disease, makes multitudes of dyspoptics, causes many sudden deaths from Neuralgie Spasm and Faintness of the heart (Angina Pectoris), produces cancer of the mouth, throat and tongue, extreme nervous exhaustion and bloodlessness of the brain and spine, cancer of the stomach and bowels SCOTCH OATS ESSENCE is a peculiarly effec-

Ille research and experiments prove that excess in

scored OATS ESSEACE is a pecularly effec-tive audiote to poisoning by nicotine, testides being a direct and distinct curatve of those diseases produced by excess in tobacco. The Avenesca of the Oat kernel is the autidotal portion. It has saved many a young cigarette the autidatal portion. It is reduced dyspepsia. S. O. E. cures it. Tobacco produces ansemia or blocdlessness of the brain, taket spells, gaddiness on steeping, spasm of the heart, weak pulse, headache, neuralgia of the heart, etc. etc. SCOTCH OATS ESSENCE cures or council. etc., etc. SCOTC If you are a heavy smoker, reader, and can't or won't

quit, even with the cancer of General Grant, the Crown Prince of Germany and hundreds of others staring you in the face, at least use an antidote. It will do you no narm certainly and may, very probably will, save you

has a preferred lien on the property. Following are the other liquor sicense fees: